Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1865. NUMBER 58.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Progress of the Work.

A CURIOUS REPORT ABOUT THE GREAT EASTERN.

Cholera Subsiding in the East.

ON ITS COURSE WESTWARD.

Riot at Camp Butler.

THE SOUTHERN AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

A Rebel General in the Workhouse.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Lynch Law at Terre Haute, Indiana.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Butler at Alexandria—Hospital Property to be Sold—In the Hospitals—Petitions for Pardon—The Freedmen and their Late Masters in Mississippi.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The leading Unionists of Alexandria, who united yesterday in an invitation to Gen. Butler to address them, were, four months ago, the bitterest and most virulent of the Secession sympathizers, and consequently bitter opponents of Gen. Butler, upon whom Secession sympathizers have heaped the foulest calumnies of Petersburg is made by some of the Unionists.

The Medical Purveyors of the different military departments have been ordered to sell at private auction all hospital property, consequently rendered by the abolishment of the Medical Bureau.

Quarts of fifty assistant surgeons are wanted in the volunteer corps.

On the contrary only the number of surgeons in the various military hospitals throughout the country has been thinly pruned, the remaining specimens being amply able to care for the sick and wounded.

President Johnson has hardly received an application for pardon from the southern rebels, but he is inclined to acknowledge the amnesty proclamation until they are pardoned by military force.

Gen. Howard's Bureau is now in full blast, and the Freedmen's Bureau is in full blast, and the Freedmen's Bureau is in full blast, and the Freedmen's Bureau is

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1865

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

For her security long expressed by some to be her strongest plea for the prize, that the opening of the South to the people of the North, would have the effect to materially retard the development of the West. We do not, about this apprehension. The South, especially that part of it best adapted to the production of the great agricultural staples upon which the wealth of that whole country depends, always has been and probably never can be generally popular with people of Northern birth as a place of residence. The combination of the climate is an attraction that none but the victim which the opposing adversity of unhealthfulness are, can be overtured; and the exposed facility of contracting money is quickly counterbalanced when, under conditions upon which its money is to be accumulated, it is thoroughly understood. But were the land of fertile so far above those which habit it would make it believe, even in the face of no conditions the effect to affect the new settler, and no fewer and agents to sap the constitutions of the old-old inhabitants; and, were the conditions upon which fortunes are secured, thrice as favorable as they have heretofore been, there may remain yet reason enough why the cultivation, industry, and enterprise of the South should not remain comparatively insignificant.

Include the most valuable material for making a country prosperous, free and strong. In consideration of the commercial or political questions, we shall be unwise if we shut our eyes to the fact that the war has been the means for a large immigration among the Southern people which nothing but the lapse of years—how many years we dare not guess—can change into brotherly esteem, or even friendly respect for men by whom they are hitherto have been overcome. We cannot disguise—it is that they hate our notions of government, of the sanctity of human freedom, of industry of labor and of education, with a hatred that they do not care to conceal. The ideas upon which the rebellion was based and by which it is still justified, are widely spread, as the vigor of the late contest shows, and are yet unscathed from the popular mind. The people who entertain them are not, as we speak truth, a few stubborn men, whose influence with which they use in the contempt few of insurgation bitter, if they could thwart or frustrate the prevailing peace, through necessitating and complete rehabilitation of the South. But no such wicked end is to be purchased by any secession. The Southern people will make the destiny of the South is in Southern hands, and before they pave the way for a radical immigration of people, the whole structure of Southern society, politics and morals, must undergo a radical change. Meanwhile, the wave of population will continue to flow Westward and Southward, filling gardens upon our great plains.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The shadow is creeping along the dial, and the progress of the Great Epidemic is westward settling the Indian Ocean, even as it has traversed Asia. It may, perhaps, seem great stress in view of precedents that show that the occasion is not hasty when the dread earth creeping cries of Cholera are heard in Egypt, is feeling out its one stepping stones, and plants its foremost foot where Art, the twin of disease, and twin-sister of neglected quarters in human communities have prepared it to go. In Alexandria it has crept as with a hood been in the hands of Medical, and the later concerts are strictly cumulative in the recorded errors of the visitations. Says one writer, that during the cholera epidemic of 1848 it is certain that such a rapid spread of the contagion is to a great extent due to most of the cases in the hospitals of the Jews, and the Jews of Jew Jews which are shared alike by the Jews.

But if it begins in squalid homes, the destroyer does not end therewith there. It is not a short child from alley to alley, and the lists of mortality, first swelled by the lowly, come to count victims from homes of all classes. The great alleviator, if not the protection, is domicilement, and the cities and towns of our own country may well take the warning of a visitation another season may have. Through the air and open sunshine, let them carry sanitary reforms and healthfulness as widely and thoroughly as possible. It is a fact foundational and not to be overwhelmed by the fact that of those best able to judge of such premonitions in the field of the past, that the summer of 1866 will be invariably fit for pathological inquiry, and that you will still discover and take advantage of the street filth of the waste places of our communities, stand our cities in the rear. Through disease and death, must and will be formed to avail themselves exactly of the expensive dispatches, and that "experience" will be nowhere in the "best of all." Even those gentlemen, at least there will come a yell of satisfaction if the great cable don't work after all.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The old Constitution of the Southern States, viz: Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, celebrated in their respective "bills of rights" the following fundamental proposition:

"That all freemen when they form a government are equally free; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate emoluments or privileges, but in consideration of public services."

Here they do not declare that all free white men are equal in rights in forming the social compact, but that all men, free men, whether white or black. When the Southern States were the white people alone which have formed new constitutions without violating this fundamental declaration in their own Bills of Rights. Now that the black men from slavery they cannot. But these States are not alone. Virginia declares that

"All men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot by any compact deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety."

Include the most valuable material for making a country prosperous, free and strong.

In consideration of the commercial or political questions, we shall be unwise if we shut our eyes to the fact that the war has been the means for a large immigration among the Southern people which nothing but the lapse of years—how many years we dare not guess—can change into brotherly esteem, or even friendly respect for men by whom they are hitherto have been overcome. We cannot disguise—it is that they hate our notions of government, of the sanctity of human freedom, of industry of labor and of education, with a hatred that they do not care to conceal. The ideas upon which the rebellion was based and by which it is still justified, are widely spread, as the vigor of the late contest shows, and are yet unscathed from the popular mind. The people who entertain them are not, as we speak truth, a few stubborn men, whose influence with which they use in the contempt few of insurgation bitter, if they could thwart or frustrate the prevailing peace, through necessitating and complete rehabilitation of the South. But no such wicked end is to be purchased by any secession. The Southern people will make the destiny of the South is in Southern hands, and before they pave the way for a radical immigration of people, the whole structure of Southern society, politics and morals, must undergo a radical change. Meanwhile, the wave of population will continue to flow Westward and Southward, filling gardens upon our great plains.

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MR. McCULLOCH'S POSITION.

We are glad to hear, from Washington, that the Secretary of the Treasury is in the habit of assuring all who are entitled to his confidence, that he will not sanction no legitimate and proper effort to reduce the volume of Government paper, now afloat, in a smaller volume, just as soon as the financial necessities of the War Department will enable him to do so. How great these necessities are, and how long they will continue, we do not pretend to know; but we know that our appeal to the public, that the troops are nearly all paid off, and as the war expenses are being daily reduced, we have reason to hope that the good time is coming, when the margin between paper and coin shall be permanently and very materially reduced, is not far off. We have now the great confidence in the financial knowledge of the Secretary's financial views; we believe that he is fully alive to the exigency of the situation, and that he fails to accomplish the purpose that his friends attribute to him, he will do so by the operation of causes that are far beyond his control. He is fully aware of the danger of a period of and and finally runaway speculation, as the result of a great interpretation; and we are glad to learn that he is determined to use all the legitimate power of his place to prevent it. Of course he must proceed slowly. The mounts on the mountains are covering bright from a broad base; and no man, no matter what his ability, need be ashamed to confess that he would stagger under it. But if he does all he can to avoid the dangers that old thoughtful men can discern, and that may all and overwhelm us, the country will be content.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

We print a letter from Springfield, this morning, about the weather and the crops, from Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. Those both this State are mostly from the northern part. They indicate that it has been raining at some the points from which we have dispatches for the past three or four days, and that the crops have suffered to some extent by the visitation, with a prospect of serious

equal." Are elections free and equal if which one half the citizens vote and the other do not? All it needs is to come to the colored race the full legal benefit of the polls, and the Southern States Convention, and negro suffrage will be a fait accompli. But the South has put herself out of the question in this, the Southern States Convention, by which they will endeavor to "Keep Back" the negro to teach twenty what 'twere well to teach one.

THE ONE OF THE SENATE IN GIVING OUT THE SENTENCE.

GREELEY VS. STANTON.

"The Chicago Tribune is a journal that we have not been in the habit of reading, but its issue of the Tribune of Tuesday, July 25, has come to our notice, and we read it, but its tone and spirit are so unlike the Tribune of old, that we immediately after the termination of Hooker's Hill, July 25, 1865, we selected such quotations as follows: 'Fully with the Tribune, we endorse the sentiments of the Tribune, and we hope that every man who is in attack not on Horace Greeley but on Abraham Lincoln, and the Tribune, and not on Horace Greeley, but on the President, who is the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, and who is the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, and who is the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, and

DR. BIGELOW,

A PHYSICIAN OF HIGH STANDING FOR

Special and Private Diseases

AND A

Graduate of Several Colleges,

179 SOUTH CLARK ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. BIGELOW was educated a Physician, has the highest testimonials for ability and success from his patients, and also from other physicians in Chicago, commending to the other best of the world, for cases and the disorders, that nobody knows anything about, to endorse him. Thousands of subjects will hear willingly testimony to these facts, and yours respectfully, to all who need assistance in this department of medical science, but if they would avoid being imposed with and injured by ignorant pretenders, persons being requested to pay necessarily large fees for worthless medical advice, will do well to themselves to the skill of a graduate, every way competent to assure a speedy and effective cure.

Doctor Bigelow

is the only Physician or a Specialist now in the city that was in military hospital work, on an extensive and nearly constant to remain in your system, destroying your flesh and body, without undergoing your business and future prospects in life. He has made special study of this disease for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. He can cure more cases of the worst form of this disease in less time than any other physician in the city. His reputation has rendered it all the city papers, his testimony and the medical profession, have not abated, as being the most extensive specialists here and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure cases that others have given up as incurable, and that too in the most speedy manner possible, and at the most complete to the step. Consultation free and confidential. Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block south of the Post Office. Box 154, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Sent free to "Guide to Health," sealed envelope, by one of stamp.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE—Should anything occurred much of the time to the disadvantage of your business or pleasure, now or your prospects in life, or other business or society. The end effect of these early habits, or the causes of your pain, is to weaken and destroy the constitution, subject you to premature decay, unfitness for business or marriage, and ultimately the vital energies of manhood. In consequence of the great number of cases of this nature, and the extensive and extensive practice, the author of Dr. Bigelow's Medical Institute, has published a work on the subject, which he will send free to any one desiring it, by sending a sealed envelope, with his address, and one stamp. This work should be read by every young man who has any reason to suspect himself diseased, as it will be the means of saving many and misery. Such persons may be sent free and often conferred. While others have visited the city, and gone to the other world, parents have left for parts unknown, Dr. Bigelow, at his office, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, has witnessed an increase of business each month since his arrival.—Chicago Times.

Dr. Bigelow has the politest manner, and is a man who may be trusted with everything that his patients may confide to him. He is a gentleman of skill, and one who deserves patronage. He is, without doubt, the best qualified medical man in the city, of those treating special diseases, having studied from Dublin, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and continental cities, and has had the most extensive practical and verified hospital experience. Supplied by an extensive practice, we are enabled to assure the unfortunate, the unmarried, and near to the least or poison in the eye, or in eye troubles in adults. Those who wish to be treated properly, quickly, scientifically, and at home, should call on or address Dr. Bigelow, at his house, No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe.—Chicago Evening Journal, Oct. 16, 1865.

Dr. C. Bigelow, graduate, Office, No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe.

Truth, we read the attention of the REPUBLIC to Dr. Bigelow, who has recently joined in this city, who, for the past ten years, has with unprecedented success, treated all diseases of the genital organs, syphilis, gonorrhoea, and many species of disease contracted in sick, either hereditary, by association, or through carelessness. He has treated more difficult cases with superior success than any other physician in this city.

Dr. Bigelow's Medical Institute, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, is the place to go to.

Remember the number 179 South Clark street, corner Monroe. See advertisement in another column. Post Box 154.

DR. BIGELOW,

Confidential Physician,

Consulting Rooms, 179 South Clark st., Corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. (P. O. Box 154.)

HALF A SQUARE FROM THE POST OFFICE.

Chicago Directory.

BOARDING SCHOOLS, ETC.

LADIES' LIST.

INITIALS.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

From the 23d of July till the 30th of July, 1865.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Awful Crime in Manchester, Conn.—Husband Murders Wife and Child—Arrest of the Man—The Victims Chopped to Pieces with Hatchet and Knife—Idea in Money the Object.

[From the Hartford Times, August 5.]

The quiet village of Oakland, Manchester, about one mile east of this city, was aroused late morning by the news of the most horrible tragedy ever known in this vicinity.

At the early hour of 4 o'clock, or a little sooner, Mr. Benjamin Starkweather, sister-in-law of Mr. Horace Wilson, a man of 60 years of age, and her daughter, Harriet Tim, aged 14, were found in their beds murdered while sleeping together in their house.

They were killed with an axe, but there was not evident in venting the deed any butcher-knife.

The wife was bedridden, but had been laid out, and kept never to see another each night. The first blow struck her on the face, was cut on the left side of the head, and she was then finished, the axe, crosswise, and cut open the left side of her head into the brain, and the bones of the upper jaw and cheeks. Over the right side was another gash from the axe, cutting down into the brain. Her throat was not there was another which had cut open the left ear to the bone, and she was then gash over the right temple, leaving these wounds there were others made by a hatchet, or cleaver, or knife, the lower part of the face, the blade penetrating deep into the throat, and deep into the left breast, and another deep one in the left breast.

Eliza the daughter presented still more horrible sight. Her left eye was entirely gone. The axe had cut a terrible gash across her face, from the right side of the nose, cutting out all of the eye, breaking in the skull, and cleaving down to the cheek-bone. Along the side of the face, and on the forehead, was another fearful gash from the axe, and there was a big hole in her side where she was stabbed through the bosom with the instrument.

The best information of the murders was given by the son, Albert Starkweather, at 6 o'clock, to the man in Mr. Horace Wilson's, neighbor, rattling, or rather falling heavily against the back door, and screaming the words, "Come quick!"

"Get up—get up!—Come over to our house quick! I don't know what our folks are all killed, and the house is on fire!"

Mr. White ran over, followed by Albert, and found his (Albert's) room full of smoke and the bed on fire. He took the bed out and put it in the middle of the room, went up stairs, though the smoke was so thick he nearly suffocated, and then did not follow the fire, which had burned up the upper rooms, nothing and stopped.

Albert, when he left his house, Mr. White found the bed all in a blaze, and the house covered with smoke. He ran up stairs

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1865.

THE CITY.

J. H. LYNCH, of Chicago, now at or near Vicksburg, if receiver in real, death notice in Ad. here.

THE SUPERIOR RAILROAD FIRST will be ready for the shipment of 40 of which potentially on Monday, August 14, the day after the opening of the Central Depot, and on its opening.

NORTH SIDE MUSEUM PRIZES.—Remember the North Side Museum prizes at Evanston to morrow. (North Side.) Omnibus Milwaukee Depot at 9 a. m. Tickets 50 cents, children half price.

RAILROAD PICNIC.—The third annual picnic of Railroad cup cups will be given at Minnewaukee grove, near Wheeling, on Wednesday next. The cup of tea, music and all kinds of amusements. Omnibus Milwaukee depot at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. Tickets for the grove 25 cents.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, about eight o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the burning down of Mr. Dunn, No. 31 Peck's street. While the family were absent at the German Theater, a fire was discovered among the bed clothes in one of the chambers. It was extinguished by the neighbors before any considerable damage had done.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—On Saturday, July 1 another was held in the Opera House Hall by a number of officers of the army and navy, undoubtedly for form a military or ganization. Of the officers this meeting, together by service in the same great cause. After considering a constitution, adopted, and a committee appointed to report at a previous meeting, was adopted, when the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening, then to hold the first annual election.

THEFT.—The cow of our Chicago physicians, gave recently cause to a very severe case of lockjaw, a complaint which has promptly been pronounced by the physicians, to be a most hopeless. The sufferer was Mr. Ogden, a resident of Sidney Avenue. Very likely of excessive care and anxiety in the thing, was called to take nourishment in a liquid form believes his almost fatally closed teeth, but he hopes to be better in a few days.

THE REAL ESTATE dealers meeting on Saturday at Mr. Dryer's office, was not to large attended as was desired, sufficient probably not having been given of the call for the meeting. There were present, however, some fifteen or twenty of the leading real estate gentlemen in the city, and they adjourned to meet again on Wednesday at 11 o'clock P. M. at Sherman Hall, when their Committee will have prepared for the government of their Exchange will be adopted.

BOOKSELLERS' REPORT.—To our brief sketch of Brittany Rogers, published in the Tribune of Saturday, we have recently confined 20th Chicago of officers who had served in the battery, the name of Lieut. Chas. H. Fritze, Lieut. Felton entered the organization as a private, except in department, was promoted from the ranks to a Second Lieut. to Lieut. 1st, 1864; on March 20th, 1865, was raised to a First Lieutenancy, and was mustered out on May 20th, 1865.

THE NEWS PIZE is now being assigned and completed some four hundred feet beyond the old breakwater and is now believed to be out to each depth of water sufficiently to prevent the accumulation of sand upon the harbor. The new channel, six hundred feet in length and one hundred and fifty feet in width, with a starting depth of fourteen feet extend clear out into deep water. The old breakwater, which has cost the city and the old pier, and very passers for the largest lake vessels, the cost of which will be considerable, and the cost of the new breakwater, about $100,000 of which $60,000 was for dredging the new channel, and $40,000 for the pier.

SHOOTING, TRIPOD.—The Gillespie, James McNamara, and Pat Gallagher, three young roughs from the North Division, were arraigned in the Police Court on Saturday forenoon to answer to the charge of riotous conduct, preferred by a son of St. Crispin named John Lofton, who carries on business near the Erie street bridge in the shape of a shoe shop, and who appeared in the form of a lib. Lofton charged them with smashing in his door and window, and attempting to assassinate his person. The three prisoners in defense offered testified to Lofton good character for sobriety, and to the fact that three respectable "night rats," who go about after dark commitment, were disturbed by the disturbance. They were each fined $10 and costs.

FAMOUS A CONTEMPORARY GARDENER.—Eli Bennett, of Rome, Rock Island Co., and Mr. Nicholas Wright, of Chicago, are contesting to come from Kentucky, will be brought before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, on Saturday, Monday, and said for trial in all probability. The charge against them is a considerable production of the medical value in Western Kentucky. Mr. Bennett and the Bell in Western Kentucky, and the Bell in Western Kentucky, and the production of it now if it is cured by the Bell. Mr. Gardner Garner wrote to Mr. Bennett to bring a bottle in question for the application, Robinson and Wates were arrested, and the bottle was found for the offense, before the Commissioner, but some article lately chiefly consisting of a quantity of spirits and lack of information in cases where commercial were co. Commissioner Hoyne, Mr. Bennett was discharged.

ALMOST A SERIOUS OUTBREAK.—Just after six o'clock on Saturday evening, as the boy Nord Frank S. Morris, having in his a vessel, was passing Jackson street, when approaching, going in the mouth of the street, the Continental big with three canal boats attached came through the Lake street bridge, when another canal boat, which was lying just south of the bridge, shot out into the river and an attempt made to bring on to the others. The crowd gathered on the approaches of either bridge, and those persons on board the canal boats and the Continental, provoked continued and probably a serious loss of life. At the Northern and two were running at a speed, which it was impossible to check one they reach the Chicago canal, and the result was an excitement, which was increased as it was observed that the Continental was on fire, and which her hand was Chrisfie on board and discharge of the Continental. The number, however, was soon made apparent. Just as she was striking her head was broken and she was swung and she impinged against the canal boat, making her a total wreck. The Continental passed safely by the abutment. There is nothing the presence of mind.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—On the complaint of Francis Rowan and Thomas Rowan respectively John Ryan and James McCarthy, were brought before Justice Bigelow on Saturday afternoon. The charge preferred against the defendants was assault with a deadly instrument with intent to do bodily injury. According to Mr. Edwards' statement, which was substantiated by the testimony of Mr. Orrin Bagshaw, he wherein the defendants assaulted the complainants, about two weeks since, and after some conversation, he started out and proceeded to get his horse and wagon from a stable in the rear, McCarthy, came up behind him, and without a word of warning, dealt him a blow with an axe on the right side of the head, and fell to the ground. The other prisoner, Ryan, struck his horse a blow with a club, and ran off. The complainants, the further testified that Ryan was not present at the time of the assault, but that he was the instigator of a scheme for the assaulting of the complainants. The defendants in their defense, stated that the complainants had represented to them that they had been robbed of a large sum of money by the other, and that upon the visit in question they had come to the house of complainants for the purpose of obtaining the money. The defendants stated that they had a conversation with McCarthy on that subject, and the latter or Ryan finally consented to be pushed Rice with the axe. (Rather strong to break three rib.) Health Officer Rigney testified that he had given Mr. Edwards the order to the proprietors of the rendering establishment carrying on business with a view to prevent the nuisance complained of, upon their to remove rubbish. It seems that Edwards is the owner of the premises, and he regularly were carrying on business within four months, and he had given the order to the proprietors of the law. McCarthy was also discharged.

THE OTH HUNDRED AND TWENTY FOURTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS are just now in no little trouble about their muster out of the service. They claim to be mustered out, and show an order from Lieutenant General sending them to Vicksburg to be mustered out, and another from commanding General sending them to Vicksburg to be mustered out, and another from commanding General sending them to Vicksburg to be mustered out, and another after their arrival there, but the mustering officer, Lieutenant Wise, has not a copy of the order, and they are not sure or encourage, so that there is the official knowledge, and of the important consequence to the regiment, that there can be no doubt that their statements are true, but through the immaterial technicalities of the matter, and not their fault, they are unable to get their pay, or to be discharged until that point is settled. The 124th, and the 128th, and three regiments, Illinois Infantry, Colonel Wise, the same difficulty, and the same difficulty, with the Department, with a view to the settlement of the difficulty, and matters still remain in the same state. The regiment expresses that with a small degree of patience, in the premises, it is confident that they will be duly accomplishment to the mustering out of office. We have already had occasion to refer to the delay in the matter, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will take the matter in hand and settle it at once.

ALMOST A SERIOUS OUTBREAK.—Just after six o'clock on Saturday evening, as the boy Nord Frank S. Morris, having in his a vessel, was passing Jackson street, when approaching, going in the mouth of the street, the Continental big with three canal boats attached came through the Lake street bridge, when another canal boat, which was lying just south of the bridge, shot out into the river and an attempt made to bring on to the others. The crowd gathered on the approaches of either bridge, and those persons on board the canal boats and the Continental, provoked continued and probably a serious loss of life. At the Northern and two were running at a speed, which it was impossible to check one they reach the Chicago canal, and the result was an excitement, which was increased as it was observed that the Continental was on fire, and which her hand was Chrisfie on board and discharge of the Continental. The number, however, was soon made apparent. Just as she striking her head was broken and she was swung and she impinged against the canal boat, making her a total wreck. The Continental passed safely by the abutment. There is nothing the presence of mind.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—On the complaint of Francis Rowan and Thomas Rowan respectively John Ryan and James McCarthy, were brought before Justice Bigelow on Saturday afternoon. The charge preferred against the defendants was assault with a deadly instrument with intent to do bodily injury. According to Mr. Edwards' statement, which was substantiated by the testimony of Mr. Orrin Bagshaw, he wherein the defendants assaulted the complainants, about two weeks since, and after some conversation, he started out and proceeded to get his horse and wagon from a stable in the rear, McCarthy, came up behind him, and without a word of warning, dealt him a blow with an axe on the right side of the head, and fell to the ground. The other prisoner, Ryan, struck his horse a blow with a club, and ran off. The complainants, the further testified that Ryan was not present at the time of the assault, but that he was the instigator of a scheme for the assaulting of the complainants. The defendants in their defense, stated that the complainants had represented to them that they had been robbed of a large sum of money by the other, and that upon the visit in question they had come to the house of complainants for the purpose of obtaining the money. The defendants stated that they had a conversation with McCarthy on that subject, and the latter or Ryan finally consented to be pushed Rice with the axe. (Rather strong to break three rib.) Health Officer Rigney testified that he had given Mr. Edwards the order to the proprietors of the rendering establishment carrying on business with a view to prevent the nuisance complained of, upon their to remove rubbish. It seems that Edwards is the owner of the premises, and he regularly were carrying on business within four months, and he had given the order to the proprietors of the law. McCarthy was also discharged.

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A BOLD ROBBERY.—On Friday morning, about seven o'clock, Mr. Wm. Ashley, of the firm of Ashley, Co., Ind., agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, stepping to his into his office from of Joseph Dennis, of Chicago, and Mr. Ashley, Mr. Ashley found to find a young man busily engaged in rifling the contents of the safe, and the money, which Mr. Ashley had left in the safe, was not. The thief succeeded in finding a large sum of money, and in the safe, and in the drawer, and deposited them on the floor, preparatory to packing their contents. He noticed, as he entered, the presence of Mr. Dennis, who he at once seized by the collar, and threw him out of the office, and ran down the stairs, and ran down the street, and ran down the street, and ran down the street